For New York and Its Vicinity:

Cooler, fair; northerly winds,

VOL. LXIIL-NO. 59.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOLMES TO THE BAR.

HE PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO THE CHARGE OF KILLING PIETEEL.

His Lawyers Withdraw from the Case When a Postponement Is Refused, Ho Declines to Accept Those Appointed by the Court, and the One Whom He Eventually Selects Leaves Him in the Lurch-He Then Conducts Mis Own Defence-The Jury Completed-Mrs. Pletzel Sick.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28,-Herman W. Mudgett, better known as H. H. Holmes, the con-fessed life insurance swindler and the alleged murderer, was placed on trial this morning in the Court of Over and Terminer on the charge of having murdered Benjamin F. Pietzel. Judge Arnold presided. The Commonwealth was represcuted by District Attorney George S. Graham and Assistant District Attorney Thomas W. Barlow, and the defence was in the hands of W. H. Shoemaker and Samuel P. Rotan.

Besides the murder of Pietzel, the prisoner is accused of murdering Pletzel's two young daughters, Alice and Nellie, in Toronto; Pletzel's young son, Howard, at Irvington, Ind., and several other persons at the famous Holmes Castle in Chicago. Benjamin F. Pietzel's body was found in a house at 1,316 Callowhill stree on Sept. 3, 1894. A shattered lamp was found beside the body, which bore evidence of having been burned, and the Coroner's jury, concluding that the oil lamp had exploded and Pietzel, who at the time was known as B. F. Perry, had been burned to death, rendered a verdict of accidental death. There was no claimant for the body, and it was buried in Potter's Field. Subsequently an assertion came from Pietzel's lawyer at St. Louis, Jeptha Howe, that the body was that of Benjamin F. Pietzel, and a claim was made on the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia for \$10,000, which that company carried on Pietzel's life. The body was exhumed and was identified by his daughter, who was brought from St. Louis. The insurance company paid the claim, but not being satisfied that Pietzel had met his death tecidentally, at once placed detectives on the case. This resulted in the arrest in Boston of Mudgett, or Holmes. He was brought here and was placed on trial, charged with conspiracy to lefraud the insurance company. He pleaded tuilty to this charge, but to combat the more serious charge of murder contended that Pietzel was still alive, and that a body was obtained from a New York dissecting room and placed in the building on Callowhill street. After burning the skin slightly and throwing a lamp on the floor, Holmes said he and Pietzel left the city and subsequently informed Mrs. Pietzel that the body was that of her missing husband and had her press her claim for the insurance. Holmes was sent to prison to await sentence for conspiracy, and District Attorney Graham sont Detective Geyer to visit Toronto, Chicago, and other Western cities to obtain evidence against Holmes which would warrant his being arraigned for murder. Detective Geyer's success in finding the dead bodies of the children is well known, and other facts which he gathered satisfied District Attorney Graham that Hoimes could be convicted here of the murder of Pletzel. Detective Geyer brought to this city Mrs. Pietzel and others from the West

The approaches to the court room were guarded clearly, and only persons directly interested in the case and newspaper men were admitted. The case was called at about 10 o'clock. Holmes walked jauntily into the dock, a tip-staff on each side of him. He was rather pale from the long confinement in the county prison. but his black beard was neatly trimmed. He took his seat with deliberation, and, while he evinced interest in the matters at issue, there was no look of fear upon his countenance nor any evidence of nervousness in his action.

Attorney W. H. Shoemaker, of counsel for the prisoner, in an address of some length asked for a best-conement of the case for sixty days. Mr. Shoemaker's contention was that the defence was not prepared for trial and that no witnesses were present. District Attorney Graham strenuously opposed the motion, declaring that the tously opposed the motion, declaring that the State's witnesses had come of their own volition, and that if a continuance should be granted it would mean the absolute destruction of the Commonwealth's case. Mrs. Pietzel's heaith was impaired, Mr. Graham said, and if the case should be postponed the strain would intensify her liness.

and Canada to take the stand as witnesser

would mean the absolute destruction of the Commonwealth's case. Mrs. Pletzel's health would instanted, Mr. Graham said, and if the case has in harred, Mr. Graham said, and if the case has in harred, Mr. Graham said, and if the cases her lines.

Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan, for the defence, said that, as Holmes was charyed with one of the highest crimes on the calendar, and one in which other cases were involved, it would be necessary to investigate the dependent cases herore proceeding. He pleaded for time in which he and his colleague could turn Holmes's assets into money and bring to Philadelphia witnesses who would not come unless their expenses were paid. The discovery of new testimony within the last four or five days, which he wanted to investigate, was a further pies of the attorney for a continuance.

Judge Arnold overruied the motion for post-ponement and ordered the trial to go on. Lawyers Shoemaker and Rotan then withdrew from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would be open to disbardered from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would be open to disbardered from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would be open to disbardered from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would be open to disbardered from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would be open to disbardered from the case despite the injunction from the Court that they would that he had disduced that the case must go on to-day; that his lawyers had no right to withdraw but that if they did Holmes could secure counsel for to-morrow's session. The Judge's declaration was made more emphatic by this statement:

"Mr. Holmes, I think you ought to understand that I don't want any advice from you as regards this case."

Holmes then turned his attention to examining Talesman Turner. He challenged him perfect the case will be desired. The head of the case will be distructed to the case will be a distructed to the case will be desired. The head of the case

dge Arnold-We will think of that here-When itichard Johnson was called the Dis-et Attorney asked him whether he had read themseld a sensational book published by the feuding the difficult of the sense of the feuding in art the time or place to discuss that estion, interrupted Holmey, "I have pub-hed up book or authorized any to be pub-hed."

"I know hetter," said Mr. Graham.
The jury answered "no" to the question, however, whereupon he was accepted without further discussion. At this stage of the proceedings Attorney R. Mayor Hewitt, Edson, and Grant will speak on the grant is delay was allowed while Mr. Moon con-ment - 4de.

versed with the prisoner. At the conclusion of their conference Mr. Moon, addressing Judge Arnold, said:

"I feel that in the absence of preparations I should be utterly powerless to aid the prisoner. Therefore I must decline, and I am frank to say so to the Court." Judge Arnold said:

"The prisoner has exercised his right in choosing counsel, and has taken charge of his own case."

The calling of jurors was again resumed. Juror Michael J. Scanion was cross-examined severely by Hoimes, who finally challenged him peremptorily. Holmes then challenged John McLaughin and John C. Risley peremptorily, and asked the Court if he had right to make further challenges.

"Yes, up to the time the jury is sworn," said Mr. Graham.

"I would rather have my instruction from the Court than from you. Mr. Graham," coolly replied Holmes.

When the box had been filled for the second time, Mr. Graham instructed the crier to ask the prisoner if he was satisfied and if he was to aswer the jury. Holmes, without waiting for the question of the crier, asked the Court whether the District Attorney had the right to further challenge jurors if he, Holmes, were not to exercise that right. Judge Arnold replied that the District Attorney could challenge until the jury was sworn. Holmes then peremuterily set aside three men. After the box had been filled by jurors subsequently called, Holmes inquired how many challenges he had made, and was told sixteen, or four below the limit. He then addressed Judge Arnold?

"I urgently ask that the case be continued now until to-morrow morning before I decide whether I shall elect to make any further challenges, and so that I can have the consultation I desire and an opportunity to send to Mr. Rotan for papers in possession of my former counsel."

Judge Arnold—I will send for the papers, but the case myst go on.

Judge Arnold—I will send for the papers, but

the case must go on.

Holmes—The delay is but short, and I feel that if I were given this delay I shall be able to

Holmes—The delay is but short, and I feel that if I were given this delay I shall be able to get counsel.

Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel, and the case must go on. We cannot look up the jury all night to oblige you.

Holmes pressed for the delay, and said that, as far as he was concerned, he did not care about having the jury locked up.

District Attorney Graham—It is the law.

Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel and the case has been called and we intend that it shall go straight on. There must be no motion for a delay. (To the Clerk of the Court.) Swear the jury.

Holmes—I desire to challenge two, if that is the last resort.

He was permitted to do so, and within a few minutes, the box being again filled, both the Commonwealth and the prisoner expressed satisfaction with it. Clerk Henszey then swore the jury and recited the indictment charging Holmes with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, and instructed them as to their duties. The jurors are: William P. Hansel, blacksmith; Linford Hilan, paymaster; Robert Chambers, carter; George V. Clash, soapmaker; Louis Reese, farmer: Thomas Sloan, driver; John J. Smith, engineer; Andrew Hertel, aboemaker; Richard Johnson, painter; James Kenny, foreman; Robert J. Kinkaid, florist; Samuel Wood, manufacturer.

man; Robert J. Kinkaid, florist; Samuel Wood, manufacturer.

The opening address of the District Attorney was forcible throughout, but his denunciation of Holmes, which were at times particularly severe, had no outward effect upon the accused. Holmes's composure was wonderful, and during the narrative he busied himself in taking copious notes of the prosecuting officer's address.

address.

The Court ordered an adjournment at the conclusion of his address, but before this was announced by the crier Holmes arcse from his seat in the dock and asked Judge Arnold to instruct the prison authorities to place him in a lighted cell and have him supplied with writing materials.

struct the prison authorities to place him in a lighted cell and have him supplied with writing material.

The Judge replied that this would be attended to. Holmes purpose is evidently to work far into the night on his own case. The accused also asked if he could send to Fort Worth for certain papers. "A witness named Samnels." Holmes continued, "is coming here to identify a note. If Samuels has not got two notes for \$16, 000 I would ask that he get them." The District Attorney then stated that he had the notes in question, and would produce them. Holmes next requested that a list of all the witnesses subpeaned in the case be given him, but Mr. Graham refused to accede to this. A request for conies of the conspiracy and murder indictments found against him met with better success, the Judge directing that they be given to the prisoner.

The day's proceedings ended with a tilt between Hoimes and the District Attorney. Holmes said that he desired to have an interview with his wife, whereupon Mr. Graham, who had referred to Holmes alleged bigamy in his opening address, replied: "which wife do you mean?"

"I mean," retorted the prisoner. "the lady whom you designated as Miss Yoke by so do.

you mean?" retorted the prisoner, "the lady whom you designated as Miss Yohe; by so doing, you cast a slur upon her as upon myself. Miss Yohe is my legal wife."

Mr. Graham told Holmes that she did not want to see him. Holmes declared that the District Attorney had intercepted his wife's attentions to him, but this Mr. Graham denied, and the Court agreed with the prosecuting officer. Holmes will be allowed to communicate with his wife.

Durrant by Perjury. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28,-The police and all connected with the Durrant case were much wrought up to-day by a letter which the Coroner received from George Reynolds, who said he ombination. proposed to commit suicide near the Cliff House

last night after mailing the letter. This letter contains a well-devised alibi for Durrant in the Minnie Williams case, and it throws some light upon Blanche Lamont's mur-der, as, if true, it shows that the defence were repared to make a case by wholesale perjury. Reynolds says there were three men to swear to the Lamont case and three in the Williams case. Thayer, one of Durrant's friends, pre-

and to tell on the witness stand. ' The evidence in the Lamont case was that the three witnesses saw the girl in Alameda the day after she was supposed to have been murdered in the church. To carry this out a strap was marked with Blanche Lamont's name and sent to Durrant's counsel and five handkerchiefs lettered "G" were sent to the Rev. Mr. Gibson, ostensibly from Sunday school pupils. A sixth handkerchief marked like these five was to be produced covered with blood, as it had been found in the lot back of the church. When this was all unfolded to Reynolds, he declares that

was all unfolded to Reynolds, he declares that he refused to take part in it because they desired to implicate the clergyman.

Then he gives the statement which he was expected to tell on the witness stand. He was to give an account of his search for work and his acquaintance with Durrant, whom he had known for years. Then he was to tell of meeting Durrant on the evening of April 12, the night Minnie Williams was murdered. He was to say he had come o town to arrange for going to the country to hale hay. He had met his man, and at 7:30 o'clock he was standing on a corner when Durrant came along. Durrant said he was going to a church social, and asked Reynolds to accompany him. On the way they met Frank Taylor and a young man named Harrington.

The four proceeded together, and all except

nolds to accompany him. On the way they met Frank Taylor and a young man named Harrington.

The four proceeded together, and all except Durrant had two drinks apiece, furnished by Harrington, who said he would treat because it was his birthday. They skylarked together and josiled each other, and Taylor at one piace pushed Durrant against a heap of lumber. Durrant fell on his hands and knees and soiled his clothes. He "kicked," because he said he was going where there would be young ladies and he wanted to be clean. By the time they got to Twenty-second street it was 0:50 o'clock. Durrant, after saying he was ashamed to go in so late, went up stairs to the party. This is the gist of Reynolds's statement.

The police believe this statement, for they say that months ago they received warning that such alib evidence was being procured, and the weakening of these witnesses did not take place till after Deuprey's opening statement, for he expressly declared that he had proof of the guilt of the clergyman. This matter cannot come before the jury in this case, but it may have an important bearing on the Minnie Williams trial if Reynolds or any of his associates can be found.

The counsel for Durrant ridicule the story and attribute it to the police. The latter believe Heynolds's statement and are searching for proof to corroborate it.

Only Dunn's Hat Was Ran Over.

A gust of wind blew the new derby hat of Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany Hall district leader, under a Third avenue cable car at Four-teenth street yesterday afternoon. An attempt teenth street yesterday afternoon. An attempt to rescue it was futile, and several hundred persons gathered to watch the removal of the mangled remains, while Leader Dunn went to a near-by hat store to reciothe his head. Soon after the accident a rumor was circulated down town that Leader Lawrence Delmour had been run over and killed by a Third avenue cable car at Fourisenth street. When the story rot to fammany Hall Dunn and Delmour had a good laugh over it. good laugh over it.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Union

THE RIBOT MINISTRY OUT.

IT IS OVERTHROWN BY A VOTE OF 310 TO 211 IN THE CHAMBER.

The Government's Course in the Rattrond Scandals Condemned-The Ministers Go to the Liysee and Present Their Resignations-Warm Debate in the Deputies-It Is Expected that the Next Ministry Will He a Bourgeots-Peytral Combination.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Ribot Ministry has been verthrown by an adverse vote on M. Rouanet's Interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies condemning the Government's course in regard to the Southern Railway scandals.

Rouanet, who is a Socialist, made an interellation in regard to the Southern Railway scandals, and in a speech condemned the Govgoat while shielding much worse culprits than

Immediately upon the adoption of the motion the Ministers filed out of the chamber to go to the Palace of the Elysée, the residence of President Faure, and placed their resignations in his

The downfall of the Cabinet has caused great xcitement in the city, and there is a large crowd of persons about the Chamber. The exitement was all the more intense, as the defeat of the Cabinet was, practically speaking, wholly unexpected. The opinion expressed to-day in the Gaulois that it was possible that the Ministry would be driven out of office on M. Rouanet's interpellation in no wise voiced the general view, and in political circles scarcely a doubt was entertained that the Government would be successful in securing from the Chamber a vote of confidence. The result of the vote came as a bgit from a clear sky even to many of those whose vote was adverse to the Cabinet.

The vote by which the motion of Mr. Rouanet was adopted was 310 to 211. The motion was as follows:

The Chamber of Deputies, considering that it is proper to interdict its members from tak-ing part in the operations of financial syndicates, is resolved to throw complete light on the affairs of the Southern Railways, and invites the Minister of Justice to fulfil all his responsibilities."

In his speech-on his interpellation, M. Rouanet reiterated his statement that the facts of the rand had long been known to a majority of the members of the Chamber, but that they had maintained an icy attitude when the suggestion was made that the real culprits be prosecuted. He concluded by demanding that M. Trarieux. Minister of Justice, should give the names of the real beneficiaries of the frauds, and that the Government should resolutely prosecute the

Government should resolutely prosecute the offenders.

M. Rouanet was followed by other speakers for and against the interpellation, and then M. Trarleux ascended the tribune and made a brave defence of the Government. He scoffed at the suggestion that the Government was screening culprits, and declared that the late Haron de Reinach, who was badly mixed up in the Panama Canal scandal, was the only person who had benefited by the frauds. M. Trarleux gave the names of the members of the railway syndicate and the number of the shares held by them. He concluded by appealing to the Chamber to cast a sensible vote on the interpellation.

them. He concluded by abpearing to the Chamber to cas' a sensible vote on the interpeliation.

The Centrists warmly applauded M. Trarieux on the conclusion of his speech, and it seemed as though the debate had ended in favor of the Cabinet. But M. Jourdan, a Republican member, in a satirical speech, rebuted the Minister for playing a cruel comedy.

M. Charles Pelietan, Redical Republican, then emphasized the Judicial parador of acquitting. Martin, Andre, and Robin, and consteming Magnier. He insisted that documents had been eliminated from the brief at the trial of the first named, and that the Government had connived at the elimination.

M. Trarieux again said that it was impossible for the Government to prosecute men who had not incurred penal responsibilities.

M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, then offered to accept the order of the day pure and simple, but the offer was rejected.

Dr. Herbert, Republican, then moved that the chamber interdict its members from participating in financial syndicates.

M. Ribot accepted the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The vote was then taken, with the result above mentioned, on M. Rouanet's motion, which, in addition to calling upon the Minister of Justice to presecute all the guilty persons, demanded that the report of M. Flory, one of the two official accountants in the juddeni investi-

of Justice to prosecute all the guilty persons, de-manded that the report of M. Flory, one of the two official accountaits in the judicial investi-gation of the scandal, be laid on the table. Shortly after the withdrawal of the Ministers the Chamber took an adjournment until Nov. 4. The resignation of the Capinet was formally handed to the President of the Palace of the Elysée this evening. It is expected that the next Cabinet will consist of a Bourgeois-Peytral combination.

M. Gustave Armand Rouanet, whose activity against those concerned in the railway scandal has upset the Ministry, is a Socialistic Republican, and represents the second circonscription of the eighteenth arrondissement of the Seine. He was born at Oupia, Herault, in 1855. In 1890 he was cleeted a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, and was reelected in 1893. In the latter year he was for the first time elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating Abby Garnier, Christian Socialist, and M. Lelorrain, Socialist, He is a newspaper man, and is connected with the Socialist paper Critic People and also with the Recue Socialist.

The Ministry that has just gone out of office was constituted on Jan. 27, 1895, ten days after the election of M. Felix Faure as President of the Republic. It was formed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—

President of the Council and Minister of Finance C. Ribot. . Ribot. Minister of the Interior—M. Leygues. Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Hanotaux. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—I

olineare.
Minister of Justice—M. Trarieux.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Chautempa.
Minister of Commerce—R. Andre Lebon.
Minister of Agriculture—M Gadand.
Minister of Agriculture—M Gadand.
Minister of Martine—Vice Admiral Beanard.
Minister of War-den Jamont.
Minister of War-den Jamont.
Minister of Public Works—M. Dupuy-Dutemps.

Minister of Paulic Works—R. Dupuy-Dutemps.

Like the preceding ministry of M. Dupuy, the Ribot Cabinet has been overthrown on a railway question. Some time ago a ministerial investigation was begun into the connection of certain French Senators and Deputies with the South of France Railway Syndicate, due to an accusation made in the Chamber by M. Romanet. M. Romanet declared that M. Edmond Magnier. A Senator from Var. and at that time chief editor of the Evenemal, had received 87,500 francs as part of the profit of the syndicate, which had been organized by the late Baron de Reinach of Panama Canal notoriety. Later a report was made by M. Flory, the official accountant in the inquiry, which supplied overwhelming evidence against the members of the syndicate.

The railway was a short one, built with a few.

countant in the inquiry, which supplied overwhelming evidence against the members of the
syndicate.

The railway was a short one, built with a few
branches in two or three departments of southcastern France. Corruption of officials and
other illegal practices were resorted to to obtain
the concession for the road and its branches
and a guarantee of interest on the capital,
which was watered to an incredible extent. The
budgets of the departments were crippled for
years to come to build and support the railway,
which passes through a region incapable of furnishing a traffic of any consequence.

The result of the inquiry was the arrest of a
number of politicians and dishonest contractors. It appears from the charges made by M.
Housnet in the Chamber of Deputies to-day
that there was a disposition on the part of the
Government to shield those concernes, in the
scandal, with the exception of Senator Magnier.
However this may be, the fact remains that M.
Magnier was indicted, but before he could be
brought to trial he disappeared. Subsequently
he returned to Paris and surrendered himself te
the authorities. He was tried, convicted, and
sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to
pay a fine of 100 france.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE BRIDGE.

ing and Heating Plants. The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Bridge trustees, which was authorized some time ago to inquire into the advisability of using electric power to do the car switching at the bridge terminals and to heat the cars, and which has visited a number of cities to see how this work was being done elsewhere, held a meeting yesterday, and decided to permit the electrical companies who may like to do so to put in ex-perimental plants at the Brooklyn terminal with a view of adopting some one of these sys-tems if it proves to be satisfactory. Chief Engi-neer Martin was authorized to advertise for proposals. proposals.

There is some talk also that if the electrical system proves satisfactory for switching work it may be substituted for the cable for the entire traction power on the bridge.

Ten Famous Admirals in a Box. Certainly! Admiral Cigarettes. Try them .- Adv. VERY ANGRY AT THE TANKERS. THE TERRORIZED SULTAN. A Cuban Newspaper Wants Spain to Teach Un a Lesson.

KEY WEST, Oct. 28.-The recent celebration In the United States of the anniversary of the first revolution in Cubs has caused great indignation among the Spanlards. They hold that the celebration was a gross insult to Spain, and that the United States should be forced to apolo-

The Spanish organ of Havana, La Union Constitutional, is especially bitter and its comments are significant, inasmuch as they are inspired by the Spanish Government. The last issue contains this:

"We have received particulars of the scandalous proceedings in the city of New York on the anniversary of the uprising in Yara in 1868. The 10th of October, 1895, will be remembered in the future as a time when a grave fault was committed by the Yankees and their Govern ment.

"No respectable nation is permitted to au thorize or take part in acts or manifestations that signify an affront to a friendly power, much less so when it refers to the Spanish nation, the discoverer of these countries, and entitled at least to the gratitude of society, what ever be their origin, in this hemisphere.

"If the Yankees are under the impressithat owing to the apparent prostration that our nation seems to be under, they can scare us with their millions of dollars and their millions of inhabitants, they are mistaken. The Spaulsh nation is forever the same. She astonished the world with wonderful deeds that she knew how to accomplish during the conquest of this continent, and again has astonished the world recently by transferring in an incredibly short time

and again has distonished the world recently by transferring in an incredibly short time, and without any help 70.000 Spaniards, furnishing at the same time all the millions in money required to destroy and annihilate her ungrateful children, who are traitors to their blood and their country.

"If the Yankees are obstinate and still persist in their provocations, they will find that it is dangerous to harass a nation which has a history written with blood of thousands of heroes, who left nothing to their children but the glories of their race and the immortal name of their heroic country.

"There is not a Spaniard who is not ready at any moment to give up his life and sacrifice his belongings for Spain. There is not a Spaniard who is not disposed to chastles an affront, whatever be the distance that separates the offender, nor stopping to count the forces of the enemy.

"On the 10th of this month the Yankee flag and the flag of the Cuban rebels, fastened together, were displayed through the streets of New York. American citizens insulted the Spanish nation. In the presence of and with rejoicing, and sanctioned by the American authorities, public meetings were held against the sovereignty of Spain in this country. Taking part in these public hostilities were American citizens, many of whom distributed among the Cuban sympathizers funds in checks of \$100 for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition to be forwarded to the rebels in Cuba.

"The Union Constitutional protests against these alleged acts that have taken place with the aid and consent of the Yankee

"The Union Constitutional protests against these alleged acts that have taken place with the aid and consent of the Yankee Government, and which constitutes an offence to the Spanish nation and demands that our Government, after having proved the aforesaid acts, proceed to act with the energy that the magnitude of the outrage calls for, and with the briefness that the honor of our flag exacts."

SHE KILLED A PULLMAN PORTER. Jennie Robinson Convicted of Murder is

Jennie Robinson, a hand me mulatto, was placed on trial yesterday in the Over and Terminer Court in Jersey City, for the murder of Charles Resper, a Pulman are writer, on Sept. 3 of this year. , ballee Lippin of presided. The woman was defended by ex-Judge Hoffman and Lawyer Alexander Simpson. Pepper and the woman lived together in a flat at 2 Monmouth street, Jersey City. On the evening of Sept. 3 they had company, and they played cards and drank some beer. The visitors. David Lee and his wife of 279 York street, left about 10:30. Two hours later the Robin

left about 10:30. Two hours later the Robinson woman ran upstairs to the rooms occupied by Edward Clark and his wife and told them that Pepper had tried to shoot her, but that she had shot him.

The Clarks found Pepper lying dead on the kitchen floor. When Mrs. Robinson was arrested she told Chief Murphy that she and Pepper quarrelled while the Lees were there, and that after they went away Pepper produced a revolver and threatened to shoot her. She grabbed the revolver and it went off accidentally. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee denied that there was any quarrel while they were in the house.

The defence caused a surprise by refusing to put in any evidence. In summing up, ex-Judge Hoffman claimed that the State had not proved the case against the defendant. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock.

They returned a verdict convicting the woman of murder in the second degree, for which the maximum penalty is twenty years' imprisonment.

SUGAR MURPHY'S FIFE SHOTS.

No. 1 Hits Pat Murphy, 2 Monahan, 8 Stranger; 4-5 Go Wild, John Murphy, better known as Sugar Murby, who lives at 53d Broome street, and keeps a saloon at Watt and Varick street met Mike Crowley, a city fireman, at 115 Varick street at

11:40 o'clock last night. Crowley owed Murphy \$400. Murphy asked for it. Crowley called Murphy names and

knocked him down. As Murphy fell Patrick Monahan of 114 Varick street and Patrick Murphy of 102 Variek street, came along on their way to the wake of Monahan's brother, at 5d Spring street. Murphy was partly intoxicated. He got to his feet, pulled out a pistol, and began to shoot. Crowley had started to run.

One shot struck Patrick Murphy in the back of the neck. A second struck Monahan in the of the neck. A second struck Monahan in the thigh. A third shot struck a stranger in the back of the head. Two other shots went wild. Monahan and Murphy fell. The stranger made off. A doctor probed for the bullet in Murphy's neck. It couldn't be found. He was taken to St. Vincont's Hospital. It was thought he might die. Monahan was also taken to the hospital. His wound is less serious. Murphy was locked up in the Macdougai street police station. He is di years old, and has the reputation of being able and ready to take care of himself. Crowley was not found.

EAGER LOYER IN CHICAGO.

Auxious to Contract for a Ready-made Family by Telephone. Catherine Jaeger, a bright-looking young Dutch woman, who arrived from Rotterdam last week on the steam-hip Rotterdam, is detained at Ellis Island because the Immigration Bureau can get no assurance that she and her three little children will not become a public burden. She said when she landed that she came here to marry Albert Corri of Chicago, who, she declared, was the father of her children. Later she said she had never seen Corri. Commissioner Senner sent a despatch to Corri and Corri replied. No money. Can't come. I want to marry her by tel-egraph or telephone. It has been done. Can you ac-commodate me?

It is said that Corri became acquainted with Miss Jacger through a friend who took his pho-tograph from Chicago and showed it to Miss Jacger in Rotterdam. She sant her photo-graph to Corri, it is said, and they began a cur-respondence.

The Rochester Strike to Be Arbitrated. The State Board of Arbitration notified Secretary Reichers of the United Garment Workers yesterday that it would try to settle the strike of the Rochester tailors to-day, and requested that an officer of the U. G. W. be sent to Rocheater. General Auditor Henry White of the organization went to Rochester yesterday after-noon to see the Board and give evidence. Secre-tary Reichers said yesterday that he had not much faith in the Board accomplishing any-thing.

"Most of the strikers have been deported to other cities." he explained, "and there can be no settlement except by granting the demands of the strikers, recognizing the union, and giv-ing security for payment of wages." Mass Meeting at Cooper Valon to-night. Mayor Strong will preside. Ex-Mayors Hewitt, Edson, and Grant will speak on the great issue of the day—Canal Improve-ment.—Adv.

HE KEEPS HIMSELF IN STRICT SE-CLUSION AT THE PALACE.

The Armenians Say Another Terrible Massacre Has Occurred in Asiatic Turkey-Many Women Assaulted and Muttiated-Need of Prompt Action by the Powers,

LONDON, Oct. 28,-Mr. Frederick K. Rasch, nember of Parliament for Southeast Essex, who has just returned from Constantinople, represents the situation there as being extremely grave. The Sultan, he says, sees nobody at all He has become completely unmanned by fears of assassination, and keeps himself in strict seclusion. Mr. Rasch believes that the Sultan may yet be assassinated by army officers, who are filled with discontent and are asking questions which the Sultan cannot answer. They want to know, among other things, why it is that Mussulmans are taxed and driven while concessions are made to the Armenians.

Mr. Rasch says that the reports of atrocities received from Armenian sources are greatly exaggerated. He himself, he said, had not heard of a single instance of a woman being outraged The Morning Post prints over two columns of the report of Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of Police, on the recent riots in Constantinonie. It consists largely of detailed accusations against the Armenians, to whose audacity and crimi-nality everything is laid. He says:

"The objects of the Armenian rebellion were thus an equal division of property, riches, and estates, the establishment of a demo cratic government, the abolition of religious authority and marriage, with the ultimate view of producing anarchy, and, by uniting with the Nihilists and Anarchists of other countries of Europe, to wrest the reins of government from those of foreign States." The Minister of Police refers to an article published in the New York Haik of Sept. 1. urging that the revolutionary movement should

begin in Constantinople. The report closes with the claim that it has been proved that all the preceding riots and disturbances were purely the malevolent, odious, and inhuman work of the Armenian Revolu-

tionary Committee, CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.-Private advices from an Armenian source report a terrible massacre near Baiburt, on the road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. These reports allege that 500 Mussulman laizes, armed with Henry-Martini rifles and supported by the Turkish inhabitants, made an unprovoked attack upon the Armenian inhabitants of several villages, and it is alleged that a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes and that many women were outraged and mutilated. After the churches had been desecrated the Mussulman mob pillaged the villages and stole all the cattle and other property of value they could carry off.

It is said upon the same authority that over 150 Armenians were killed. The inhabitants of these villages had made application beforehand to the Governor of Baiburt for protection against the raids of the Mussulmans, but the Governor sent only three gendarmes, who did not arrive until the massacre and pillage were over. It is said that the names of the ringleaders in this outrage are known to the authorities.

The news of this latest outrage has made painful impression in diplomatic circles, and is regarded as affording fresh evidence of the necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the powers to prevent further outrages by the swift punishment of those found guilty.

Later Armenian advices from Erzingjan estimate that several hundred Armenians were killed in the recent disturbances there. The Turkish version speaks of fifty having beer

A despatch from Trebizond says it is reported that Turks have attacked the Armenians in the mountains of trumush Dagh, near that city. The reports that fresh disturbances have taken place at Moosh are untrue.

The commander at Dalburt has telegraphed

fired from the Armenian quarter upon Mussuimans, several of whom fell, mortally wounded. The Mussulmans then closed the shops and took arms to defend themselves. A conflict ensued in which a number on both sides were killed or wounded. The officials immediately sent police, gendarmes, and troops, who ended the disturbance.

It is officially announced that there have been disturbances at Marash and Zeltoun, where the Armenians, without provocation, attacked the

Mussulmans. An official despatch from the commandor of the Fourth Army Corps announces that Major. Bekir Effends of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of the Hamadie cavalry was burned alive on Oct. 4 in a church at Diadin. His charred remains were found outside the church on the following day. An inquiry has begun.

RUSSIA WILL GET HIM. But Riblicki Fights Extradition, Declaring He Is a Political Offender,

United States Commissioner Lorenzo Semple forwarded to Secretary Olney of the State De-partment yesterday the records in the case of Ivan Voitschov Ribitekt, a Russian burgher, who was recently arrested here on charges of theft and forgery, on requisitions issued by the Russian Government under the terms of the recently ratified treaty made between Russia and the United States. Ribiteki is accused of having stolen three horses in 1803 and of forging a bill of sale for two other horses. The purabit instituted by the Russian Government that the epition has gained ground that the prisoner is really wanted in Russia for alleged complicity in an attempt upon the life of the Czar. Ribiteki was traced by the Russian special agents over his entire journey, and a close watch was kept upon him in this city until the necessary preparations had been made between both Covernment, for his according

between both Governments for his apprehen-

between both Governments for his apprehension.

A peculiar circumstance attending the case is that the prisoner stoutly maintains that he is not Ribitcki, but is Joseph Repinsky. He also maintains that he is wanted for a political offence, and that the theft and forgery charges are only a cloak to shroud the real issue. Under the treaty with Ruesia political criminals cannot be extradited.

The matter was placed in the hands of United States Commissioner Semple to pass upon the question of the man's identity and the question as whether there were any just grounds for suspecting him of having committed the alleged their and forgery. In the papers which Mr. Semple sent to Washington yesterday he expresses the opinion that the prisoner should be inraed over to the Ruesian authorities.

This is the first case of extradition under the new treaty that was ratified on Feb. 14, 1893.

FERRYBOAT HITS SIEAMSHIP.

ns Ensily Happen Again.

The Pennsylvania ferry boat Chicago left the outh slip at the foot of Cortlandt street at 7:50 yesterday morning just as the Washington was entering the north slip. The Washington obstructed for a moment the vision of the Chicago's pilot so that he didn't see the Atlas line steamship Alvena, coming down the river in tow, close to the pier heads. The long pier of the starin line also helped to hide the Alvena from the pilot. When the pilot saw the Alvena he was so close upon her that collision was inevitable. The Chicago's englies were reversed at full speed, but her momentum was hardly checked when she rammed the iron-sided Alvena near the port how. There were about forty passengers on the Chicago and two tesms. Nearly all the passengers were knocked from their seats. Many got life preservers but did not put them on. About ten feet of the Chicago's bow was smashed, and her forward rudder was carried away. Nobedy was hurt except a truck driver, who was bruised. The Chicago landed her passengers in Jersey City, and was then taken to hobeken for repairs. The Alv na proceeded to her destination at Krie Hasis, where she was dry docked. Several of her play is were smashed. cago's pilot so that he didn't see the Atlas line

NOT A FOLCANO AFTER ALL. Mount Olympus Ablane With Forest and Lignite Fires.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 28.-The Mount Olympus exploring party returned last evening from a five days' trip into the heart of that range. They report that the outburst is not from a volcano. The examination was limited. owing to the intense heat and stifling smoke; but the explorers have concluded that the puffs of smoke, alternating with flashes of fire, which are plainly visible from here, result from the consumption of veins of lignite coal, the outcroppings of which have often been reported. The deep gorges have in time become filled with a mass of fallen trees, and among these the fire in some way started, and from this the lignite veins were ignited. Even now puffs of smoke continue to issue from crevices in the mountain. confirming the first theory that explosions of coal gas occasion the fitful columns of smoke and fire. The perpetual snow which in years past crowned the peak has melted away, and the rivulets pouring upon the seething furnace in the gorges fills the air with steam.

LEE MARTIN IN SANDUSKY.

The Mobs that Pursued Him Have Van tehed and Time Is Quiet. SANDUSKY, Oct. 28.-Lee Martin, the mur derer of Marshal Shultz of Tiffin, is safe in the county jail here. He arrived last night with Sheriff Shlessman of Sandusky county and a

deputy from Seneca county.

After the tragic events of Saturday night at Tiffin it was held to be unsafe to allow the pris-oner to remain in the jail there and he was taken to Fremont, having been smuggled out of the jail by a rear door.

He had not been long in the jail there when a mob of 500 persons assembled and threatened to storm the building. After consulting with Judge Greene of Fremont, Marshal Shlessman brought the prisoner to Sandusky. Several persons had driven over to Fremont from persons had driven over to restation plat-form when Martin was placed aboard an east-bound train. The mob was angry and threat-ening, but made no attempt to get the prisoner, Martin was taken to Norwalk and thence to the

Martin was taken to Norwalk and thence to the jail here.

Later in the evening about 100 militiamen arrived in box cars attached to a freight train on the Big Four road, but upon learning that there was no disturbance they returned to Tiffin.

TIFFIN, Oct. 28.—Everything is quiet about the Court House and jail to-day. Sheriff Van Nest is again on duty and goes about without fear of molestation, although it is pratty certain that he could not do so were it not for the soldiers. The feeling against him is very bitter.

MR. VAN ALEN IN NEWPORT.

Meport that Messrs, Vanderbilt and Kernochan Will Go on His Bond. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28,-James J. Van Alen arrived here from New York to-night. He enered his carriage at the wharf and was taken directly to his house. It is reported that he comes to surrender himself and that he will not nortgage his villa, but that Cornelius Vanderbilt and James P. Kernochan will go on his bond with perhaps one or two others. These two gentlemen, who are here, were to perform that duty before it was proposed to mortgage

that duty before it was proposed to mortgage the estate.

Report has it that the writ has been served to-night. The deputy sheriff cannot be found, but others interested in the case regard it as extremely improbable. The Sheriff was notified to-day that a mortgage on Wakehurst, if offered, would be accepted. The America Surety Company of New York is reported to be arranging for the bond.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTION. The Anti-Lynch Law Provision Adopted, and the Vote Then Reconsidered.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 28 .- When the Constitutional onvention reassembled this morning it began to run through the calendar. The article on jurisprudence was passed to a third reading, including the anti-lynch law provision, but the vote by which the article was adopted was reconsidered, and the matter was passed over The Convention then took up and was still considering when the recess came the authorization of an issue of State bonds to enable the counties of the State to do business on a cash basis. The bonds would be floated at rates of interest not greater than 4½ per cent, and could not be sold greater than 44 per cent., and could not be sold at less than par. The counties would pay back the amount of the bonds to the State. The issue would be for about \$500,000.

QUAY'S CHOICE. It Depends on the Choice of Certain States, New York, for Instance. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.-Senator Quay reurned from Washington to-day. He was asked if the reports sent out from New York that he favored Reed for President were true, and he said they were. When asked if McKinley was his second choice, Mr. Quay replied:
"McKinley or some other suitable cambidate; but it is too early yet to tell who will be the strongest candidate. That will depend on the choice of some of the other States. New York, for justance." choice of some of the open of the for instance."

"But, Mr. Quay, it was sent out from New York that Mr. Platt favored Reed with you."

"Well, he didn't tell me that," answered Mr.

MISSING FROM CONEY ISLAND.

Annie Gertrude Hunt Vanishes and Leaves
A Dread Message. Miss Annie Gertrude Hunt, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Henry Hunt, proprietor of the Highland View Hotel, at West Twenty-third street and Surf avenue, Coney Island, has been missing from her home since Saturday night. She left a message behind, scratched in pencil, on the wall of her bedroom, threatening to commit suicide by drowning. Her father notified the police authorities and a search was made around the Island, but no trace of the girl could be discovered. She is five feet four inches in height, with light hair and blue eyes. The theory that she has made away with herself is not entertained by the police.

HIS WIFE SAW HIS SUICIDE. Reed Stepped Out on a Rock. Shot Himself,

and Fell Into the Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Charles Reed committed suicide at Point Bonita yesterday in a peculiar manner. With his wife and sister-inlaw he drove out to Point Bonits and spent some time fishing. When the ladies were about to go back to the buggy for the return trip, they were horrified to see Reed step out on a high rock, draw a revolver, place it to his forehead, fire, and fall into the water. His body has not been recovered. He appeared to be in good health and spirits, and no cause for his act can be assigned.

Another wedding that may be expected in the near future is that of Mrs. Mabel Wright, the former wife of Fernando Yznaga, to Count Bela Zichy of Buda-Pesth.

The ceremony will take place in this city and immediately after it the Count and Counters will sail for Cairo, where they will pass the winter.
Count Zichy is stopping at present with Carl
Berger. 19 East Thirty-second street. He is
living very quietly. He is a devout Catholic
and attends mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral
every morning.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 28,-It is reported to-night that the marsh fires are approaching the town of Hebron. Word reached here this evening that a family of three had been burned to death a few miles west of Kouts.

[The village of Lowell is in the direct path of the advancing flames, and the inhabitants have turned out to try to check the fire. Various estimates of damage done range from \$65,000 to \$200,000, and unless rain falls it will be still greater to-morrow.

Dr. Carver Sued for Divorce. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28. Dr. William F. Carve the champion rifle shot of the world, now living in New York, was made to-day the defendant in a divorce suit. Mrs. Carver accuses her husband of infidelity and desertion. Mrs. Carver is a sister of the late Hugh Dailey, who was conspicuous in Connecticut politics. Dr. Carver met Miss Dailey in 1878. CHANDLER PREDICTS WAR.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SAYS WE MUST FIGHT ENGLAND, WITH EUSSIA AS OUR ALLY.

He Thinks We Can Wipe Out Her Mer-

chant Marine and Take Counts-Better Now Than Pifty Years Later-The Mouroe Bostrine and Our Duty to Venezuela, CONCORD, Oct. 28 .- In a leader in his news-

paper, the Evening Monitor, to-night, Senator Chandler predicts war with England. He writes under the caption, "Our Coming War with England; a Prediction," and summarizes and comments in this languages
"I. War between the United States and Emg-

land is inevitable.

" 2. It will arise on account of British disregard of our direct interests.
"3. It will also be forced by British encroachment upon other nations all over the world.

"4. It will be fought by us, having Russia as 5. As a war, offensive on our part, it may not happen within twenty years. As a defen-

sive war it may come sooner, and should be wel-"6. One sure result will be the capture and permanent acquisition of Canada by the United States.

"The above prediction Senator Chandler has frequently made since England began her fraud-ulent usurpations in Venezuela. She also proposes to seize from the United States a portion of Alaska. She is destroying independent Govrnments in all parts of the globe. She treats American sentiment and remonstrance with in

solence and defiance.

"For the vindication of the Monroe doctrine in the Western hemisphere and the protection of the independent Governments in the Eastern hemisphere and the islands of the oceans, it is necessary that the United States should prepare for and go to war with England. It is serious business, but it had better come now and be over than fifty years from now. England's commercial ships now swarm every sea; we have almost none except in our own coastwise traffic. Before we rehabilitate our mercantile marine we had better settle our relations with the great land-grabbing nations, the foremost being Eng-land. We ought to define our position, and say that if it is not assented to we shall fight to maintain it. It will take some time to prepare for an offensive war; but a defensive war can come none too boon. Let England begin.

"Russia will be our ally. She is the great absolute monarchy and the United States the great republic of the world. But this is no ques-tion of interference in the internal affairs of nations. It is a question of the independence of small sovereign nations everywhere. Russia and the United States have no policy of colonization. The former needs and is entitled to a seaport in a warm region, of which England persistently deprives her, but she wants no more territory. The United States wants only the Sandwich Islands and a foothold in the West Indies, both easily to be obtained in due time without adopting the English method of fraud and violence. Russia and the United States, the two non-colonizing great nations, are the hope of the small independent Governments of both hemispheres. Together they can defy the world. They must and will restrain the brutality and ody avarice of Great Britain. Let this be understood at once, and let England strike the first blow if she chooses! A million of men and muskets will overrun Canada, and England's nmercial ships will be swept from the ocean. She cannot reach us to injure us except by send-ing ironclads across the Atlantic to capture our harbors. Little comparative damage will be done, while the waters and the land will soon see the ruin of the ships and the slaughter of the armies of the invader. Let England begin! We ought to begin, if it is necessary to save to

Venezuela the mouths of the Orinoco.' CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A Cabinet Officer Nays He Will Announce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- A member of the Cal inet is the authority for the statement that the President will make no public declaration of Administration's foreign policy relative to the Venezuelan controversy, prior to the assembling of Congress. Then he will treat of that and other foreign topics in vigorous and true American style. It has been whispered in exclusive Administrative circles recently, that the President might seize an opportunity to refute the rumors of discord between him and the Secre-

deat might seize an opportunity to refute the rumors of discord between him and the Secretary of State, growing out of the latter's heroid treatment of the Venezuelan question. Secretary Olney was seen to-day, but he declined to discuss the foreign situation, further than to say that the interests of the United States will be carefully guarded in all parts of the world, and especially in South America.

Another member of the Cabinet, who treats his visitors with greater courtesy than his Massachusetts collegue in the Department of State, said that the President, the members of the Cabinet and, in fact, every one who has followed the discussion over the Venezuelan matter, realizes that the question is a serious one and must be considered with dus discretion.

"Diplomacy," said he, "is not to be played in the open streets, but it must be conducted with wisdom and great caution. It would not be prudent of the President, or the Secretary of State to conduct negotiations with a great foreign power publicly; at least not until the circumstances warrant such action. The controversy between England and Venezuela, involving the acquiring of territory, is vastly different from the dispute between England and Nicaragua at Corinto. The Venezuelan controversy comes closer to us and involves a great American principle, which will be treated in a manner that will not only reflect credit upon the Administration, but it will meet the approbation of avery loyal American citizen at home and abroad."

Don Dickinson is said to be the authority for the prediction that the President might anticipate his annual message to Congress with a vigorous interview or communication to a personal friend outlining the Administration's foreign policy. It is regarded as too late now to have any effect upon the fall elections; besides, at the Department of State it is said that the situation is not yet ripe for such a statement, either from the President or Secretary Olney. In his message to Congress the President proposas to give the text of Secre

ALL QUIET IN VENEZUELA. The People Think the Boundary Dispute Will Be Settled Without Trouble, Passengers per the Red D line steamer Caracas from La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curacoa reported all quiet in Venezuela when they left.

Business was good and there was no excitement whatever. It was felt that the boundary question would be settled without trouble. Rather an Armentan Than an American. DENISON, Tex., Oct. 28,-Senator Holmes Colbert of the Chickasaw Nation, Chairman of the committee to receive the Dawes Indian Commission, in answer to the address of the Com-mission, said: "I would rather be an Armenian

gen of the United States Government." Senator Colbert's words made a sensation in the Commission.

subject of the Turkish Government than a citi-

Broadway Cable Hond Blocked, The turning of a wrong switch at the end of the curve in the Broadway cable line near Seventeenth street deralled one of the cars early yesterday afternoon and blocked the road for maif an hour. A wrecking crew was summoned by telephone, but before it cleared the line cars were stalled both as far as Twenty-third street and as far south as indiston street. The cable was not seriously damaged.

Miss Ethel Oliver Saved from Prison, Ether Oliver, the thieving nurse in the Ser of Hospital in Brooklyn, was brought up for some tence yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. At the request of her lawyer Justices Walsh disposed of her case by placing her in the care of Mrs. Foster, the New York philansthropist, who will send her to a private shellow at New Rochello.